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# Weekly Standard

M. S. LITTLEFIELD.

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### HOUSE AND FARM.

From the Charlotte Democrat Grasses for the South--- Evergreen Grass MR. EDITOR :- If you will avail yourself of a short ride into the country adjacent to Charlotte you will be gratified to see the rapid strides that our furners are making on the road to prosperity. A noticeable feature, chief among which is the great changes brought about doubtless by the results of the war and its effect upon labor, and which to me affords the greatest evidences of advancement is the large quantity of Clover now used. Indeed, on plantations which former-ly boasted acre lots, we notice large green fields comprising many acres, which, while adding much to the quality of beef, butter and milk, supplies the wheat grower with the best and cheapest fertilizer for that and

It has been my privilege to use your columns several times urging our people to sow large quantities of clover seed, while it has been scarcely two years since my attention was called to the benefits flowing from sowing Orchard Grass, and you will remember then how I used my feeble efforts in a short article devoted to the encouragement of its rowth. Since that time I have seen many retty lots of Orchard Grass which specess lly resisted the effects of the drouth, which onvinced me that Orchard Grass is well adapted to our section.

Now, Mr. Editor, while I would not say one word against and much in favor of the continuance of the cultivation of such grasses as those named, and while I am satisfied that they are the best grasses which have had a trial in our section, and that they are remunerative both in supplying food for stock and vegetable mould for land, I do not think I am detracting one iota from their usefulness if I introduce to your readers anotheir species of grass which has claimed my attention for the past few

During the months of May and June, when passing through the country near Lynchburg, my attention was called to green sods which covered the fields which before the war were nearly exhausted by the cul ture of Tobacco. Persons living about here who are familiar with that section will find difficulty in noting any difference in the characteristics of the soil, climate and the main features of the country, except that cotton is raised there only in garden patches, if at all, while tobacco has heretofore grass growing section, nor has the soil more lime in it than our own. The land is very droutby and has suffered much by continu ous cultivation of most exhausting crops. But the farmers of that section are recuperating their lands rapidly by the use of grasses, and in lieu of the bald hills which once stared at you on every side, I notice that Clover, Orcliard Grass and Evergreen Grass is rapidly sodding the hills, thus presenting a most pleasant prospect to the eye.

This Evergreen Grass to which I wish to

call attention seems to be the favorite there, and I am induced by its successful career to give you its main features, so that if any of our people feel any inclination to profit by it they may have time yet left them in which to do so. Evergreen Grass is easily gotten rid of by the plough. Evergreen grass, of all grasses, will take hold on the thinnest land, though like every species of herbage it must have some soil. It withstands more effectually the heated terms of the year and suffers less from drouth than any grass known. It is the first green thing to show itself in the Spring and the last of all grasses to yield to the rigors of winter, hence its name. If not pastured too close it will re-seed itself for a number of years, certainly to less than seven years, and it properly attended to, for a much longer period. It is eagerly sought after and eaten by horses, cattle and hogs, and its fattening qualities are not excelled by any grass. It grows higher than the highest clover, hence is asily mowed and makes excellent hay. It has two growths each year, Spring and Fall. The seed should be sown in the Fall, at the rate of one bushel per acre, on wheat land and slightly brushed in. I cannot think that the cost will be more than one-third or one-fourth that of Clover Seed, while the soil for its production if well pre-pared need not be the richest. Having once et your land in this grass, the seed obtained from it with but little difficulty will enable ou to cover every field on your place which eed rest and recuperation.

I learn that parties near Charlotte who

ave had their attention called to this spe ies of grass, by gentlemen who have seen through the druggists. I propose sowing ifficen bushels on land which I am seeding oats. From what I have seen and heard respecting this species of grass, I incline to the opinion that Evergreen Grass can be successfully grown here, and that it can be made a powerful agent in restoring our worn out lands to their former vigor and

Hence, Mr. Editor, I think it advisable r our farmers to sow some seed of the three varieties of grass mentioned, and after rom which most benefit was derived and which seemed to suit best our climate and

STABLE WINDOWS .- Diseases of the horses may, in many cases, he traced to be wretched custom of confining animals dark stables. Any one who has been for e time in a dark room, knows what the The borse is no less sensitive. him suddenly out, and you notice that sumbles against almost everything that is his way, and steps with the utmost unequinty. The eye must gradually become dustomed to the change. The effect of common treatment cannot fail eventually be disastrous to the evenight. The de-tion in dark stables must have a deleteus influence on the optic nerve, by weaking it. The retina feels it also. Objects flected on a dull surface and they are clearly discerned. The master wonders at is the matter; his horse used to be e-footed, but now he stumbles entirely frequently for his credit in the market. spect the carriage, and the ladies of the octer and rapidly getting a bad name, fect vision, for it is constantly alarmed jects which are seen indistinctly, where-

ROOT PRUNING.—It is pretty generally known that whatever checks the wood-producing principle of a tree tends to encourage the formation of fruit buds and the production of fruit. In some cases the remedy has been so roughly applied that in place of having the desired effect it has put a stop to the growth of wood and fiuit and caused

the death of the tree.
Summer pruning is resorted to for the purpose of checking the growth of those strong and vigorous shoots which by outstripping the principal part or the head des-troy its compactness and regularity. This operation has a tendency to weaken the tree and to cause in it a tendency to produce fruit, but there are cases in which this object can be with more certainty attained by

It is well known that root-pruning con sists of cutting the roots of a tree at a suitable distance from the trunk, in order to check the rampant growth of the branches and to cause in them a tendency to form fruit spurs. The reckless use of this process has caused the death of many trees. Experience and good judgment are more necessary in this kind of pruning than any other for roots are of more importance to the health of a tree than branches. A tree will perform its various functions without much interruption after several of its branche have been removed, the principal part of its juices being thrown into the branches which remain and the rest used in the formation of new shoots; but when a considerable number of the roots have been cut away the sup ply of nutriment which they furnished i cut off, and the remaining roots are insufficient to furnish those ingredients which are necessary in the formation of wood, leaves

In root pruning, a trench is opened around the tree to be operated on, at a suitable dis tance from the trunk, that distance depend-ing upon the size of the tree and the conseuent extent of the roots. About one fourth of the roots may be cut away, and as they extend nearly as far as the branches, the diam-eter of the circle formed by the trench may be regulated by the spread of the branches. In root-pruning small trees the soil need no be dug out of the trench as the roots may be cut by driving down a very sharp spade to the required depth. When a large tree is to be operated on, the lowest roots can scarce-ly be reached without removing the soil from the trench to the depth of a foot and a half, and then cutting a circle with the spade in the bottom of the trench, at least one fool in depth.

should be taken not to back the roots with the spade or axe. When it is possible to do so, they should be cut with a sharp knife making a clean draw cut. Much damage is sometimes done by hacking the roots with a spade, or cutting too close to the trunk, also by cutting the tap root which is used by the tree as an anchor for keeping it se-cure in its place. When a tree has been de-prived of the greater number of its fibrous or feeding roots by this method of pruning, manure should be applied to encourage the growth of others. A root-pruned tree, without the application of suitable manure, generally produces a large number of very small fruit, but when the trench is filled with suitable manure, and a heavy top-dressing of it applied to the area within the circle, very favorable results may be expected. On the whole, root-pruning has been found injurious to the longevity of trees and should not be resorted to mitil all other expedients have failed. The best time for performing this operation is in the fall immediately after the growth of the tree has ceased. Some experienced horticulturists select the end August for this work.—Western Rural.

SLAVERING. -Ptyalism, or the excessive secretion of saliva, commonly termed slavering or slobering, though generally symptomatic, is sometimes observed when there is neither heat, pain, nor swelling of the salivary glands; but it is generally seen, in connection either with swelling of the salivary glands or with apthta, inflamation of the tongue, &c. Horses and cows have been salivated from eating grass containing es, if at all, while tobacco has heretofore been the staple product. Surely it is not a caused by the animal eating musty hay, grass growing section, nor has the soil more musty clover, and hay containing the leaves of lobelin. It may also be caused by the administration of murcury, either externally or internally when continued for too long a time, or when too large a quantity is used producing swelling of the salivary glands. Excessive secretion of the saliva is very often produced from feeding large quantities of so-called Condition powders; many of these "celebrated" cure-alls contain improper quantities of black antimony, arsenic, or mercurial preparations. Mercurial ptya-lism is also seen, and especially in cattle from rubbing mercurial ointment on the skin for mange. Sharp, projecting, diseased

teath have the same effect.

When any source of irritation exists in the mouth the discharge of saliva is often very great. Second crop of clover often excites an excessive secretion of saliva, and for which Dr. McClure accounts thus:-"Second crop of clover grows fast, is soft "Second crop of clover grows last, is soft and full of moisture, and cool nights resists its mushroom growth; and the mosture it contains is great in quantity, and is con-verted from a sweet and nutritious substance into a sour and acidulous fluid, not unlike vinegar or acctic acid. The acid so formed within the clover leaf and stem, is pressed out by the act of mastication or chewing stimulating the fauces of the mouth and the salivary glands to such an extent as to tax the substance of the body to supply saliva

to meet the enormous demand."

In mouth deseases, such as scald mouth wounds of the tongue, thrush, frothing from the mouth, slavering is an accompaniment the tongue is swollen, and the saliva which runs from the mouth has a very bad odor. Treatment in all such cases consists in re-

moving the cause. The teeth should be examined, and, if necessary, regulated. In scald mouth, or sore tongue, allow the horse to have a bucket of cold water suspended or placed before him, to cool his mouth in. Borax in powder, one ounce, and molasses three ounces, should be mixed and applied occasionally with a soft brush, or soft piece of cloth. Soft feed, or cut grass should be given. A few doses of sulphite of soda half an ounce to a dose, should be adminis tered for a few evenings. In the case of mercurial salivation, saline laxatives may be given, and the mouth be washed with a lo tion of one part of brandy to five of water.

-Prairie Farmer.

THE USES OF SALT .- A hot salt bath i one of the most powerful tonics which can be employed in the various skin diseases so prevalent in new countries, and for persons of delicate constitutions, who find themselves at the bottom round of the ladder of health If you think you can afford time for a bath, take a crash towel and wring it out of strong brine, let it dry, and when you get out of bed in the morning rub yourself from top to toe till the skin is in a glow. It will not take more than three minutes of your time, and you will feel the good of it all day For congestion of the lungs, a napkin wrung out of hot brine and laid over the chest, changing as soon as cool, will give great relief. In cases of bleeding of the

lungs or stomach, dry salt, swallowed in small quantities, will at least arrest the flow of blood until other measures can be taker for relief. For a sprained ankle or wrist make a bag and fill it partly full of sale quilt it several times across to hold the salt in place, bind it upon the affected part, and keep it saturated with strong hot vinegar. For inflamation of the bowels, nothing can For inflamation of the bowels, nothing can be better for an outward application than to take the yolks of six eggs, stir in salt sufficient to make a politice, spread it upon a piece of linen, or cotton, and apply to the part. It will be moist, and consequently keep cool for twenty-four hours.

There are those who discard the use of salt for any culinary purpose, and of course if there are any such who read this article, they will be greatly pleased to see it classed among drugs and used only as a medicine. But we by no means wish to be understood as

But we by no means wish to be understood as joining in the raid against the use of salt in fined. We make use of it in almost every thing we cook, and think some dishes ase as ever. The animal would in fact are unfit to cat if it be wanting. We could afer with absolute blindness than with doubtless accustom ourselves to its disuse, as fect vision, for it is constantly alarmed to other disagreeable things, could we be convinced of the sense of it. But it seems to us when we see a cow lick the end of a saint arred until the skin is worn off of her convinced of the sense of it. But it seems to use which are seen indistinctly, where the former case, it trusts entirely to the less of the former case, it trusts entirely to the less of the sense of it. But it seems to use when we see a cow lick the end of a surface and the local distribution of the sense of it. But it seems to use when we see a cow lick the end of a surface and so smoothly finished as to seem overcast with sik—a decided improvement on the harsh feeling lustreless surges of last winter. They are three-fourths of a part wide, and of different qualities, surface in prevalence of a few mean this county. But it is county are so determined to get of this county at the next election, the provided improvement of the sense of it. But it seems to use when we see a cow lick the end of a surface in the sense of it. But it seems to use when we see a cow lick the end of a surface in the sense of it. But it seems to use when we see a cow lick the end of a surface in the sense of it. But it seems to use the following from murder do seem overcast with sik—a decided improvement on the harsh feeling lustreless surges of last winter. They are three fourths of a surface in the county are so determined to get of this county at the next election, the provided improvement of this county at the next election, the provided improvement of this county at the next election, the provided improvement of the county are so determined to get of this county at the next election to use movercast with sik—a decided improvement on the harsh feeling lustreless surges of last winter. They are three fourths of a surface in the provided improvement of the county are so determined to get of this county at the next election, the provided improvement of the next election to use movercast with sik—a decided improvement on the harsh feeling lustreless surges of last winter. They are three fourths of this county at the next election, the provided in the provided improvement of the next election, and the provided improvement of the next ele

With all the pride which Americans feel in witnessing the improvements of this country in most respects, it is a source of mortification that in almost every portion of our fair land the soil is yearly growing less productive. We are talking of "worn-out lands" in regions where men are now living who witnessed their first settlement, and where the perishable structures of the pioncers still remain. We are sending wheat to towns that were, in our colonial days, the granaries both of our own and foreign nans; and unless the aristocratic Virginian s content to smoke tobacco interior to that n which his ancestor indulged, it is certain

WHY THE LAND IS RUNNING OUT .-

that he must receive his supply of the cher shed narcotic from beyond the borders of the Old Dominion.

The cause of the diminution of the mate rial wealth of the country lies in the fact that we are annually sending away from the land, with each successive harvest, those things on which the soil is dependent for its fertility. We all know that wheat is an exhaustive crop; that it robs the soil of its rich phosphates and several other salts that are essential to the growth of the plant, which were the soil of the plant, which, more than any other, supplies the food for men. Let us see what becomes of these essential elements of wheat growth: they are very largely found in the covering of the berry. This, we all know, in the great majority of cases, is seperated from the whiter portions of the flour at mills situated at a distance from where the grain is produced. This bran or shorts is fed cattle in large towns, and though some will find its way into village gardens, by far the larger portion is buried in pits, used in the place of soil for filling up places that are required to be raised, or taken out into bodies of water by means of boats or through

Of the bran and shorts of wheat, and th entire portions of other grains that are fed to the stock on the farm, some, of course, is returned to the land, and shows its good effects in the crops that are produced from it. But the animals that are raised from them, as well as the dairy products derived from the milk so produced, are sent to dis-tant markets. Even the bones of the animals that die from disease or accident, of are slaughtered for beef, are now eagerl collected, and find their way, for the mospart, to foreign shores. To-day the English wheat fields and French vineyards are re oicing in tertility derived from bones of an mals raised in the valley of the Mississippi

Every year thousands of acres of land are out in flax, a crop that diminishes the productiveness of the soil for several successive seasons. The oil is expressed from the seed to be used in painting houses, but nearly all the oil cake is sent across the sea. The pro-prietor of the largest linseed oil works in the West informed us recently that never over two per cent. of their oil cake found market in this country. The remainder goes to England. The English farmer buys this roduct of the flax mill, not altogether or principally because it is the cheapest food for dairy and beef stock, but because of the excellent character of the manure that is derived from it.—Home Journal.

## FASHIONS.

THE PALL PASITIONS We gather the following information concerning the fall style of bonnets from high ashion-authority:

Despite all statements to the contrary. there is but little change to note in the new styles of the coming season. The Fanchon is retiring, decidedly, and the new shapes are infinitely more distingue, as well as more becoming, but they are very much like those of last winter—high, the design like a Highlander's cap or a military casque the trimming of curled feathers and stri king aigrette, arranged to give grace and distinction to the carriage of the head, and as much of beauty as it is possible to impart y a milliner's frame to the face.

There are round hats of velvet, but prinipally they are made in felt, mounted with elvet and trimmed with feathers and a rosette, or pompon, which either constitutes a decoration in itself, or serves as a base for the wing or aigrette which springs out of

It is quite a new and very popular fancy to attach a long "Donna Maria' veil or scar to the back of round felt hats, which may be drawn across the face or wound arou the neck, one end passing the opposite side in what is called a 'hangman's knot.' The effect is a little tragic, but it is striking, and on cold, windy days it is comfortable.

Velvet, cut and uncut, is the material ost in use for bonnets; and feathers and lace, the principle features of the decoration. The lace is arranged as a veil at the back, and also as a scarf, which is brought under the chin and fastened up on the

with a rose or some other ornament. The neck-lace of lace, with folds of quilings of satin or ribbon, and bows in are still worn; but the scarf of lace, knotted on the left side, high above the car, is newer, and has the merit of affording so protection to the face and ears.

Among the newest designs is one called the Trianon. It has a square crown and a straight brim, and can be used as a hat or a laid upon the frame, and covered with white lace. It is trimmed with white feathers and pink roses. A long veil of white atin, and mounted with satin rosettes.

A very pretty bonnet is composed of double standing flutings of black velvet and lace, wide ceries velvet strings, carried up on the sides, and a plume of short curled feathers, composed of two black and one

Another graceful design is executed in violet velvet, with a trimming of black feather fringe, and ornaments composed of a rosette of small peacock feathers and an

is a straight black velvet casque, with a very narrow brim, over which the velvet is laid slightly full. There is a black velvet bow in front, a round cluster bow at the back with long ends, and a plume of three lovely short black ostrich feathers, these starting from the front and curled over the crown. It color is required the central feather will be pink, blue, green, or ruby red, but we consider the all black more dis-

Flat trimmings promise to be very fash-ionable this winter, in the shape of broad ribbon, velvet, heavy braids, cords, gimps and bindings, but heavy corded braids prin-cipally, in addition to black velvet, and the galoons which are used so much for cloth

ryinges of the same material, or containing the colors of the material, are in high vogue, and trim a suit richly, though somewhat expensively.

One of the sensations consists of white dresses, with white grenadine or white mohair, trimmed with black veivet and black

knotted silk fringe.

Cords, gimps, and narrow galoons striped in the Roman colors are used to trim gray or

black alpacca dresses with very good effect; and Roman striped silk or satin is also large-ly used, cut into narrow bias folds, which al-ternate with others of the material, or are employed as headlings to a fringe trimming. These goods striped on black or some more striking colors, are also cut into revers, sailor collars, and the broad mousquetaire cuffs now worn, and form a most effective finish to plain house dresses or merino, em-

SELF-COLORED MATERITA The importation of autumn goods being at length concluded, it is evident that selfcolored materials and plaids predominate, with here and there a line of stripes. In solid colors the preference is for glossy sur-faces.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

All Communications intended for publics tion must be accompanied by the name of the outher. The name will not be published unless by request—but we require it as a guarantee of good faith.—Editor or STANDARD.

For the Standard Affairs in Rockingham County. Ms. Epiron: In the Raleigh Sentinel of September 22d, there was an article, written by its editor from Reidsville, which contain-ed so many misrepresentations, not to say knowingly false statments, that justice calls for a true statement of facts.

I will notice first the recent trial of Mr. Zach Groom, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, for attempting to incite three negroes to burn several houses and commit depredations on stock.

On Sunday, the 12th of this month, Dr. J.
H. Simpson met, as he was going to church,

negro by the name of Lewis Watt, who stopped the Doctor, and told him that Zach Groom had been trying to hire his (Lewis's) boys to burn the houses of Gen. Simpson, Dr. Simpson, and J. W. Thompson, and kill their horses. Upon this information, cor-roborated by Alex and Julius, sons of Lewis Watt, Richard Ray issued a warrant, and Mr. Groom was arrested the same day at

church.

The trial was to have taken place at Reidsville, before Mr. Ray, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday after the arrest. When the prosecutors made their appearance, Mr. J. W. Thompson, who appeared to be highly delighted at the prospect of bringing a Republican officer into disgrace and ruin, objected to having the case tried before Mr. Ray, and put on airs sufficient to have been committed for airs sufficient to have been committed for contempt, because Mr. Ray said, when he issued the warrant, unless the testimony was stronger than what he had heard, he would not bind Mr. Groom to court. Wherenpen, Mr. Ray consented for Mr. James Starritt to

to hear the case.

The trial ended Thursday at one oclock. The trial ended Thursday at one occess. The prosecutors put forth every effort to establish the guilt of Mr. Groom, and have him bound to court. When put upon the stand, Lewis Watt and his two sons testified that Mr. Groom had not attempted to hire or incite them to burn the houses of the gentlemen aforesaid; neither had he told hem to kill their horses.

These three witnesses were expected to fasten guilt upon Mr. Groom beyond a doubt, and their testimony being in his (Mr. Groom's) favor, threw such a bomb shell into the camp of the prosecutors, that they dismissed the case, each party paying his own cost. The following paper was given to Mr. Groom, signed by all the prosecutors and witnessed by Mr. Starritt:

"We, the prosecutors, do hereby certify, that we withdraw all censure from Mr. Z. Groom; and from the testimony, all the

Thus was Mr. Groom complete'y vindica-ted. Dr. Simpson, Gen. Simpson and J. W. Thompson were put upon the stand, and they testified that Lewis Watt and his two sons did give them the information upon which the warrant was issued, and that they had no other reason to give for their action in

On motion of J. W. Thompson, Lewis Watt and his two sons were arrested, and in default of bond, were committed to jail, to await a trial for perjury.

Such are the facts connected with this

case. I know whereof I write. It is be-lieved that there is something behind the curtain as to the origin of this case that the public is not acquainted with. What that something is, I know not. It must be remembered that all this excitement, arrest and trial took place in what is known as the Ku Klux portion of this county. There is good reason to believe that several of the ecutors belong to the Ku Klux Klan prosecutors belong to the Ku Klux Klan, and that the raids, depredations and murders committed in this county can be truthfully laid at their door.

The Sentinel says Judge Settle and Ragland, the clerk, and many of the scalawag family were on hand to testify as to the

character of Groom. The gentlemen men-tioned were on hand to aid an honest man and Republican county officer as far as they could, compatible with justice and public

The Sentinel endeavors to create the impression that Mr. Groom said if it was not for his religion, that he (Groom) would head a party of men and burn every house on the North side of Dan River. Mr. Groom said no such thing. Mr. Groom did say it Tom Settle was Ku Kluxed, that he would be one of a hundred men to burn the houses of every Ku Klux on the North side of Dan River. Other men, as good citizens as the county contains, have said the same thing. The Republicans of this county have sub mitted to the depredations of the Ku Klux until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Conscious that they, the Republicans, have done nothing to be taken up or whipped, as the case may be, they are prepared for any 'demonstrations the Ku Klux may hereafter make.'

A great deal of fuss has been made over

the building of the bridge across Dan River. The Commissioners advertised and gave as much publicity to the matter as possible; and on the day set for the letting of the contract, a large crowd assembled at the place where the bridge is being built, and the con tract was let to a Mr. Traver, for ten thou sand dollars. There was nothing said against the bridge until one A. M. Scales, of Brigadier General notoriety in the Confederate arn; y, commenced to agitate the question of putting a stop to the erection of the bridge. This was after the contract had been signed, scaled and delivere i, and the work on the bridge commenced. Mr. Scales, thinking the bridge a good horse to Scales, thinking the bridge a good norse to ride to Congress next year, spread himself. He told the people that he would be their Moses; that it they would raise fifty dollars in each township, that he would take the money and see that the bridge was not built. The result has been, that the people, setting according to the advice given them acting according to the advice given them by their would-be Moses, in the clumsy, fat, overgrown personage of A. M. Scales, did not pay their taxes as readily as they would not pay their taxes as readily as they would have done; and in this manner, according to the programme and advice of Mr. Scales, the agreement to pay Mr. Traver twenty-five hundred dollars on the 15th of August last has not been complied with; and there is a fair prospect that the County will be compelled to pay two thousand dollars more for damages incurred by Mr. Traver in not getting the money according to agreement. If such should be the case, Mr. Scales should pay the money himself. He is to blame for the whole matter.

whole matter. There is no safe way of crossing Dan River between Madison and Leaksville, a distance of sixteen miles. The bridge is salf way between both places. It will be great convenience to the whole county; and there would have been nothing said against the building of the bridge, but for the how! raised by men who had nothing to lose, and who wished to lay the ground works for a A great deal of fuss has been made over

the tax to be raised in this county. It is about the same this year that it has been heretofore. The people throughout the whole State would have paid their taxes people of this county would have paid theirs cheerfully and willingly, but for the agita-tion gotten up by demagogues who pay no taxes, and who expect to bembookle the people by a great amount of gab fer the purpose of procuring the nomination for Congress for A. M. Scales.

The best reason why there has been so much devilment going on in this county to

the ruin and distress of the people, is, that a certain set of men who held the county offices from "time whereof the nemory of min runneth not to the contrary," and swindled and grew rich by minapplying the revenues of the county some respect for honesty and the impoverished condition of the people, administer the affairs. The Ku Klux Democracy of this county are

This is Court week Judge Tourges presiding. I am informed that a lady from New Orleans ha, who lost her foot during the war by an accident on the Richmond & Danville Richmond, such the Railroad Courtany, and for a verdict at Guilford Court for tea the seand, dellars. An appeal, was also was been do ROCKINGHAM

Rockingham County, Sept. 25th, 1800. Maining sand o Por the Standard An Inquity into the length of the terms of Office of the Members of the present General Assembly.

Mr. Entron:—The public will pardon me for broaching a question, that is destined soon to occupy a large share of its attention; and although I can bring pothing new towards its solution, yet a review of the constitutional provisions, bearing upon the subject, cannot fall to be interesting. I propose to make an industry life the length of the terms of office of the members of the present General Assembly; and before I proceed, I quote those sections of the Canstitution which are most important. LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE

Sec. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.
Sec. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by

ballot etc.

Sec. 27. The terms of office of Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office of those elected at the first election under this Constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election.

Sec. 290 The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for their respective districts, and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections. The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratific, tion of this Constitution by the voters of the State, and the General Assembly then elected shall meet on the fit-teenth day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter; and the members then elegted shall hold their seats until their suc From these sections, which contain the get of the matter, I extract the following

the Legislative article, that the General Assembly shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, prescribes in general that its members shall be chosen by ballot that its members that be chosen by ballot once in every two years, an the first Thursday in August, or such other time as may be appointed by law; and that the terms of office of the members of the Legislature shall commence at the time of their election. But the Constitution also especially provided that the first election held under it for legislators, should be held on the day when it was submitted for ratification; that the General August has also especially provided that the first election held on the day when it was submitted for ratification; that the General Assembly then elected should meet fifteen days, after its approval by Congress: and that after so assembling, the term of ensuing reg election, and that the

were chosen at a regular election.

It is plain that the special provisions of the Constitution above eleminated apply only to the present General Assembly, while it is equally plain that therein the length of the term of office of its members is set forth. If then the term of their office shall expire at the same time, as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election, and they shall hold their scats until their successors are chosen at a regular election, the question naturally arises what is a regular election within the meaning of the Constitution ? I presume that no one will deny that if once in every two years an election is to be had, occurring upon some day fixed by law, that it is the regular election contempiated in the Constitution. If this ther is settled, it is not proper to inquire at what date do the regular electrons begin, and what

"The first ensuing regular elections begin, and what is the meaning of the Constitutional term:

"The first ensuing regular election?"

The Constitution prescribes that the election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the 1st Thursday in 1870, and every two years thereafter. The fact such elections are to be had, sustains the the position already assumed that these are the regular elections contemplated in the Constitution, and it also gives the starting constitution, and it also gives the starting point for them—a point which being once given is necessarily of the entire number the first of the regular elections, and in following the adoption of the Constitution, not only the first, but the first ensuing regular election, which is, as has been shown. dection, which is, as has been shown down to be had on the first Thursday in

ake it then that "the first ensuing regu on" means the election of A 1870. If this be so, the solution of the 1870. If this be so, the solution of the question is easy, for I find that section 27 mays, "the terms of office of those elected at the first election under this Constitution, shall terminate as if they had been elected, at the first ensuing election," and further that the concluding clause of section 29, reads, "that the members elected (i. e., at the first election) shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular slee. the first election) shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election." Therefore, if the members of the present General Assemblyhad been elected at the first ensuing regular election, which is contemplated to be had on the first Thursday in August, 1870, their term of office would expire on the 1st Thursday of August, 1872, when their successors would be chosen at a regular election; and this is the term of office of the present members until the first Thursday in August nbers, until the first Thursday in Augus

Having arrived at this conclusion, it may be well to remark that this close construction in no way disturbs the harmony of the tion in no way disturbs the harmony of the regular elections. It were as if the Legislature now in being, instead of dying on the first Thursday, of August next, received new life from the provisions of the fundamental law, and noved on for two years longer in full strength and vigor. Then, its career being terminated, a regular election is held and a second General Assembly called into being in due time and in regular order.

However, if it be objected "that for a reduces of second for anemding and

However, if it be objected "that for a recess of gelerances, and for amending and
rengthening the laws, elections should
often held," I answer, that the twenty
topsand majority which carried that section
the Bill of Rights confirmed the whole ment, and that it is but a poor metho erengilening the laws by misinterpreting the Constitution, and counselling the abridge est of the rights of the law-making power the Government itself.

And it is be further objected, that the

construction beroin given is new and unex-pected by the people, I answer that it is not new, but as old as the Constitution Itself; and that if any portion of the people re-mained uninformed concerning it during the canvars, it was because those who addressed them estrained at a gust and swallowed a then estrained at a goat and swantowed a cand, and by attempting to rouse their prejudices against the poor negro, to pursue the scriptual simile still further, "neglected the weightier matters of the law." tattle formalia SPARTACUSM

which colored woman was on trial before a nixed jury for killing a white man who had seduced bee, was concluded To stay, and the jury, after an obsence of less than five minutes, brought in a verdict of not gully. She had been on terms of improper intimacy with the deceased, with the proper of the boar single house in which she was a servant, and killed him with an are onliatehet. An artesian well in the San Joaquin val ley Cal, at a depth of 190 feet has given a stream two inches deep by ten inches in width, settling all doubts and apprehensions

For the Standard. Great thoughts abound among the richest ressures of Solitude. Though beyond all utestion it is not good for men always to be lose, yet, without solitude there is little re-

feetion.

Apart from his fellow-kind the philosipher, poet, naturalist, scientific, experimentalist and botanist are discovering and developing grand secrets of knowledge that
continually tend to the ealightenment and
enlargement of the faculties of the human

Alone, smill the forests, reclining benes

Alone, amid the forests, reclining beneath the umbrageous shades of pathless wilds, the bard is handled by the visions of beanty and inspired with those sounds of hearty and inspired with those sounds of heart with emotions of delight, intoxicates with buss, and leads captive the fancy, wooing it to linger among fairy scenes of enchanting loveliness.

Solitude hath rare gifts for all who seek her companionship. She entertaineth her guests well with rich viands. She isses with the dawn of understanding, breakfasts with reflection, dines with deliberation and with reflection, dines with deliberation and apps with wisdom. She sits now as she sat enturies ago, with the pale student in the iy one, rich pearls of learning with which to link a coronal for "the brow sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" She unolls to him the names of all the great minds that have illuminated the pages of the world's history, even from the beginning of time and tells him that they were her friends and followers, yielding to her soft allurements, seeking her whispered counsels, binding them upon their hearts, engraving them upon their memories, bearing them into the restless hus world, to alease to

into the restless, busy world, to please, to delight and to instruct.

Seek solitude, ye who would be wisc.
Within her silent, shady grottees are called and wreathed the richest and brightest and most fragrant garlands of thought that adorn the regal brows of the sons and daugh-

ters of genius.

Again, ye youths and maidens, who desire be wise, retire to the silent retreats o ortals of her hidden palaces are still com forth the bright train of wonderfu liscoveries and new inventions that are to omplete, by making perfect, the machinery of civilization. REBECCA BLEDSOE BUXTON.

Oakland, N. C.

#### For the Standard. . C. Real and Personal Estate Agency A CARD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Real and Personal Estate Agency, held on the 31st day of August last, I was elected President. On the next day a draw-ing was advertised to take place on the 19th day of November, 1869, and my nam-published as president. This advertisemen was made without consultation with me and before the affairs, of the company had been looked into. Upon examining into them I discovered that the assets were not sufficient to justify the amountement, and I immediately called a meeting of the stockholders for the 16th day of September. At the meeting of the stockholders on that day, I stated the condition of the affairs of the company, as well as I could ascertain it from the books as I found them; and there-upon the following resolutions were adop-

ecolord. That the President appoint a control of three to examine the books and paper the Company, and ascertain, it possible, who position has been made of its lunds. The committee under this resolution re thorough examination, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be directed to employ two competent men to examine thou-roughly into the affairs of the Company, to as-certain and report what disposition has been made of its funds, to put its present books into the best possible shape, and to open a new set of books upon such a system as shall secure the affairs of the Company from confusion here-after.

This was amended so as to allow the President to appoint a third person to be employed for not more than five days. The chairman of the committee also reported following resolution; solved. That the thanks of the stockhold are due and are hereby tendered to R. G. Lewis Esq., Treasurer of the Company, for the faithfur manner in which he has discharged his duties.

This was adopted, and it was then fur Personed, That the Board of Directors be re Resolved, That the Board of Directors be requested to make an assessment of three per cent on the stock of the Company, to be paid as follows: One per cent within fifteen days, and two per cent on the 13th of October faxt.

Resolved further, That the stockholders whe tare aircady made payments of cash upon the stock, he allowed eredit to amount of such payments upon this assessment be not sufficient to meet the liabilities of the Company, the Board of Directors, shall in ment be not sufficient to meet the liabilities of the Company, the Board of Directors shall increase the assessment until it be sufficient.

Resolved, That the President is hereby directed to enquire into the matter of money paid to the Henter, the late President, at Wilmington for tickets and stock sold there; and to require the said J. G. Hester to pay said money to the Treasurer, or to account for it.

After the adjournment of the Stockhold arter the accountment of the Stockholders a meeting of the Board of Directors was called for Saturday, the 18th inst.

At this meeting, the following Directors, with the President attended: Robert G. Lewis, J. G. Hester, J. C. Hester and Wesley Whitaker.

After the proceedings of the Stockholders were read, R. G. Lewis, Esq., offered the fol-

owing resolution: Resolved, That an assessment of three per cent. on the stock sold be made. That one per cent. of the same be paid on the lat of October; one per cent. on the 15th of October; and one per cent. on the 20th October.

Associated further, that the Stockhelders who have made payments of cash upon their stock, shall be allowed credit to amount of such payments upon this assessment.

Mr. J. G. Hester moved to amend, by

Arriking out all after the words "30th of October," and insert the following:

\*Resolved further, That the provisions of this resolution s'all not apply to the stock sold by the late President in Wilmington, on or about August 20th, upon which 10 per cent, was paid. This was accepted by Mr. Lewis, and the esolution, after discussion, passed.

The public can see from the action of the

Stockholders as well as of the Directors, that steps are being taken to raise money incient to place the Company upon a und footing. Lassure the public that every proper means in my power, as an in-lividual, and as an officer of the Company. the control to, to put right the the Company, and save those taken tickets from loss. No se to taken tickets from loss. No scheme be advertised until this is accomplished, those parties holding tickets will have option to take money, or exchange them

he option to take money, or exchange men-for others.

I feel a deep personal interest in getting the affirm of the Company straight, in addi-tion to the interest I feel as an officer. My fiame was connected with it as one of the Supervisors, after the first drawing. While so acting, I had no interest in the Company, and my only duty was to see that the drawings were fairly conducted, and I can assure the public that they were. Very recently before my election as President, I purchased some stock, but never knew any

party until after my election. 59 H. of adday a SION H. ROGERS.

The mathematician of a newspaper has almost unsettled his brain by attempting to estimate the cost of a "respectable" funeral in New York. Unless the tendency to pompous weer is cheeked, the time will soon come when the poor will be unable to bury their dead decently. What is true of New York is to a certain extent true of Washingon. The late Bishop Timon, Roman Catholic hishop of Buffalo, seeing the crit-effects of this extravagance, forbade his dio-cess more than four carriages appearing in a ates in the same church have made similar regulations. Protestant clergymen have not the authority, but they could exert their influence, and ought to do so. This practice of long processions seems doubly ridiculous when it is remembered that two-thirds of e carriages are occupied by people who old not have known the deceased had they met him on the street, and who readily admit that they "only go for the ride."—
Washington Express.

Lynch Law in Wisconsin-Two Men Hauged by a Meb.

Hauged by a Meb.
CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Portage City, Wis, was the scene of a terrible tragedy on Thursday afternoon. It appears that two young men named Wm. H. Spain and Barney Britt had a quarrel, and after they separated Spain went home, procured a revolver, and on meeting Britt again soon after, shot and almost instantly killed him, scarcely a word being exchanged. After committing the deed Spain deliberately walked down the street, flourishing his revolver. ting the deed Spain deliberately walked down the street, flourishing his revolver, and passed up the stairs leading to Mr. Haskell's office, closely followed by Marshal Hickey, who immediately arrested him. While passing up the street again, an excited crowd of people followed, and when opposite the American Express Office, a general ouslaught was made on the prisoner and he was beaten in a fearful manner, but the officers succeeded in getting Spain into the Express office, which afforded him temporary protention. The forded him temporary protention. The excitement increased at a fearful rate, and cries of "Hang him, hang him," rent the air. The crowd soon increased at the Express office to the number of one handred, who took the prisoner into their possession, placed, a rape about his neck and dragged him to the nearest tree, below the Ellsworth House, and hung him. His body was taken in charge of by the officers and carried to the engine-house, where an in-quest was held. Both men were members of the Wisconsin Regiment, and the diffi-ently is said to have originated while in the army. Spain was a lawyer by profession, and Britt, a farmer, who resided a few miles from this place. Both are old residents of

Portage.

Yesterday morning at 1½ o'clock the Columbia jail was entered; the jail officers made captive, and Pat. Wildick, a note flour highway robber, taken from his cell and highway robber, taken from his cell and hung. The plan was managed so quietly that the citizens knew nothing about it until next morning. The lyochers were disguised, and appear to have come from a distance. Wildick was in jail for highway robbery, and it was while his examination was proceeding that the old man Gates, from Kilbourne City, was mardered. This makes two lynching and two marder cases

who, unquestionably, was ignorant of the past history of the man apon whom she had bestowed her hand, her life and her future. She did not learn it, either, until the night before last, just as the parties were on their way to be made one. As the parties were nearing the church a woman made her ap-pearance with a child in her arms, and or-dered the man to stop in his career and not send to destruction another honest and innocent heart. She then accused the would be bridegroom of having seduced her, and that he was the father of the child she held in declared the woman mad, and ordere away. But it was no use. She persisted in her efforts. She also stated that there was another girl whom the rascal had seduced and abandoned, by whom he siso had a child. She advised the would-be bride to beware of the impostor and seducer, as he would deceive, ruin and desert her, as he had his other victims. So excited did the poor creature become, that she threatened o shoot her seducer if houndertook to bay the ceremony performed. A large crowd of persons had by this time collected, among whom were some policemen, who caused the crowd to disperse. We understand that the gay Lothario abandoned the wedding that was on foot, fearing that his infuriated victim would execute her terrible threat. He was well aware of the fact that she had purchased a pistol for the purpose of killing him, and thought discretion the better part of valor, and left. Whether the marriage was subsequently performed we know not

# was subsequently performed we know not. -Knickerbocker.

A " Personal " Incident. An amusing incident occurred not far from Princeton, sometime ago, wherein two young men and two sisters, including the old gentleman" were the actors, The gents professed love for the sisters, and by letter asked the privilege of a clandestine meeting with them. The girls were provoked at their impertinence, and determined to pay them off in their own coin. They therefore answered the letter—granting the therefore answered the letter—granting the request, and said they would be in their father's barn at 9 o'clock the next evening. It so happened that a neighboring farmer had a horse stolen a few nights before and without acquainting their father of the plot, the girls suggested to him that it would be a good idea to keep watch for a few nights lest the thieves might steal some of their horses. The old gentleman agreed with his daughters, and at their suggestion loaded the gun with fine shot, and went to the ed the gun with fine shot, and went to the barn. Promptly at the appointed time the would be lovers made their appearance, and believing them to be theires the father treated them to the contents of his gun-giving ach fortunately a fair share. There was no stopping on the order of going, for they left ing legs could carry them. After they had got away a short distance, one of them stumbled and fell, and his comrade, frightened almost out of his wits, as he passed him shouted, "you're a dead man!" must be confessed that these gents were victims of misplaced confidence, and merited

#### the punishment they received. - Exchange A Man Robbed of His Money and His

An old man by the name of Rickey, living near the lead mines in Wyth county, had wife that, like every other man's wife; was the best of women. He had a hired man named Taylor, who was married; but Tay-lor loved Rickey's wife better than his own, and Rickey's wife loved the husband of Taylor's wife better than her own. The old man's presence was a source of annoyance, and they resolved to bid him adieu. After capturing Rickey's money (sixty six dollars it coin) they took the train for Bristol (for whenever people have love on the brain they strike for Bristol) and took quarters at Tay bir as he was, gave chase. On Wednesday, as he sat near the depot the picture of the Indigo man, Taylor and his brother made their appearance. He made a grasp for his pistol, and Taylor made a run for life, and it is said, did serious damage to a corn-field as he passed through. A constable is sent out, the wife's trunk captured, and the money recovered. She employs a lawyer, makes the old man believe she is only going on a visit to her brother's, and expresses a per-fect willingness to return as his dear wife if he would only treat her well. He insists on putting her in a house in the corner of the yard on probation—she declines—a com-promise is effected.—Bristol News.

A Murderer Sentenced.

Dr. Paul Schoeppe was convicted and sentenced to death on Friday at Carlisle, Pa., for the murder of an elderly lady, a Miss Stinnicke. He was her attending physician and poisoned her. After death he claimed her property under a will which he forged.

The trial was interesting, involved much scientific information. The murderer is responsed to have been a most accomplished.

chemist.

He asked a new trial, which was denied.

When the sentence was announced, William Gould, an old gentleman, court crier, dropped dead in the court-room.

An Ancient Artist.

Count de Waldeck, of Paris, although o hundred and three years of age, has sent to the Paris Fine Arts exhibition a picture representing no fewer than two hundred and fifty persons. The veteran artist enjoys excellent health, and takes strong walking excreises every day. He is married to an English lady of forty, and has a son aged 18 years. No. 39.

louth Carolina, he announced another ap-pointment for presching in the same place, on that day theirs months. The year pass-ed, and Lorenzo was entering the neighborhood, the evening preceding his appoint blowing a long tin horn, and could send out blast with rise, and swell, and cadence, which waked the echoes of the distant hills Calling aside the blower, Dow said to him :

"What is your name, sir ?"
"My name? Gabriel, sir !" replied the rother in chony. "Well, Gabriel, have you been to Church

"O yes, mass, Pse been dar many a time."
"Do you remember a big apruce pine tree a that hill?" "O jes, messa, I knows dat pine."
"Did you know that Lorenzo Dow had a pipointment to preach under that tree "O res

to morrow?"

"Well, Gabriel, I am Lorenzo. Dow, and if you'll take your horn and go to morrow morning and climb into that pine tree, and hide among the branches before the people begin to gather, and wait there until I call your name, and then blow such a blast with your born as I heard you blow a minute ago Illi give you a dollar. Will you do it, Gatariel!"

"Yes, massa, I takes that dollar."

Gabriel, like Zaocheus, was hid away in the tree-top in fine time. An immense concourse, of all sizes and colors, assembled at the appointed hour, and Dow preached on the judgment of the last day. By his power of description he wrought the multitude up to the opening scenes of the resurrection, of the grand assize, at the call of the trumpet peals which were to awake the nations. "Then," said he, "suppose my friends that we should hear at that moment the sound of Gabriel's trumpet." Sure enough, at that distance. Wildick was in jail for highway robbery, and it was while his examination was proceeding that the old man Gates, from Kilbourne City, was mardered. This makes two lynching and two murder cases that have occurred in the vicinity of Portage City within one week.

A Wedding is Stopped by a Victim of the Bridegroom.

Some excitement was occasioned near a church entrance up town, night before last, over the interruption of a wedding that was about to be solemnized. It appears that a gay young Lothario, who had been "flying his kite" among the fair sex for a few years past had suddenly concluded to become settled down by taking to himself a wife. He had chosen for his paring the the dughter of a well known and respectable family up town, who, unquestionably, was ignorant of the rost history of the made a near when who unquestionably, was ignorant of the rost history of the made a near when who unquestionably, was ignorant of the rost history of the made a near when who unquestionably, was ignorant of the rost history of the made a near when who unquestionably, was ignorant of the rost history of the made an near when who had beneath the trumpet of Gabriel's trumpet." Sure enough, at that moment the sound of Gabriel's trumpet." Sure enough, at that moment the trumpet of Gabriel's cumpet. Sure enough, at that moment the trumpet of Gabriel's cumped, at that moment the trumpet." Sure enough, at that moment the trumpet of Gabriel sounded. The work should hear at that moment the trumpet of Gabriel sounded. The work should have a sho

tion .- Independent Democrat.

Capture of a Monster Devil Fish Near the Mouth of the Mississippi Rever.
On 12th inst., while the United Strevenue cutter Wilderness was cruising the vicinity of Cat Island, Mississippi Sou she fell in with two boats, containing party of officers from the garrison at Ship Island, Mississippi, in tow of an immense devil fish. Assistance being saked in order to capture him it was cheerfully granted, and after considerable labor the fish was hanled up at the ship's tackle, and the ves-sel steaming to the Island, his estanic pisca-torial majesty was soon on the beach. On examination he was found to somewhat reconcare, the mouth, forming the mouth, concare, the mouth itself measuring feet in width; no teeth were visible, feet in width; no teeth were visible. The tail was the same as a stingaree, without the sting; the color was a dark brown; nearly black on top and white underneath, measuring twelve feet from head to tail, sourteen feet in breadth and two feet thick in the middle; its weight was estimated from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds. The history of the esture is triefly as follows: A party of officers fishing on the pier discovered the fish close in shore, on the bottom, apparently asleep. Colonel C. R. Bliss, the commandant of the post, an expert fisherman and ish close in shore, or R. Bliss, the comman-ly sieep. Colonel C. R. Bliss, the comman-dant of the post, an expert fisherman and whaler, was immediately summoned, and being provided with a number of harpoons and lines attached, at once called for a boat in hopes to expure the fish; proceeding cautiously, the Colonel's first threw struc-the mouster, which at once started for dee-water with the boat in tow. A second an third iron were planted in him, but still he kept on. Another boat went to the assistance of the first, but notwithstending the ance of the first, but netwithstanding the weight of the boats, with six persons in each, they were picked up a distance of three miles from the Island, the fish being about dead, four hours' time being consumed in the chase, and all the parties engaged completely exhausted. Several attempts have been made to capture one of these fish, but few have been, successful, and but for the skill of Colonel Bilas with the harpoons, this one would have still been uncaught. A photograph of this curiosity was at once made, and the surgeon of the post, Dr. Kerger, will endeavor to preserve a pertion of it, for the lieness of science.—

M. D. Picayume.

Chicago is no longer a Western, but is an Eastern city. It is only 900 miles to the Atlantic coast, while it is 2,850 miles to the Pacific coast. Dividing the Union into east, centre and west, each division is about 1000 miles wide. The eastern division will embrace all the States lying east of the Mississippi river; the centre all the States and territories between the Mississippi and Rocky Mountains; and the western, all the States and Territories between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast. Somewhat the largest of these great divisions is the central. And, astonishing as it may appear to those who have not examined the map carefully, the territory lying west of the Rocky Mountains confains as many square smiles as the territory east of the Mississippi river, not withstanding this comprises seleven Southern, States, and all of the old "Northwest." The completion of the Pacific Railway has changed the former West into East and central, and moved the West 1,200 miles toward the setting sun. The actual West cousists of California, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Mentana, Wyoming, and the migor portion of Colorado and New Mexico. It is hard to realize the truth that Chicago is an Eastern city, and that Illinois is not even a central, but an Eastern State. Omaha, which has elevans been presented as an tha western as always been regarded as on the wester erge of the Far West, is in fact 150 mile verke of the Far West, is in fact 150 miles east of the centre of the Union. We are not surprised, therefore, that the citizens of that enterprising little place resent the imputation of being the Far West. In short, this is a tolerably long country, from East to West, and when the Dominion is "absorbed," the distance will be equally as great from North to South.— Chicago Tribune.

A curious accident occurred at Phila phis on Sunday. At the house of a colored woman named Fanny Bishop a number of colored people had assembled to attend the funeral of a child. Around the corpse, which was lying in the lower or first story room, the mourning relatives and friends were gathered listening to the exhortation of a colored minister, when suddenly the entire floor gave and carried with it into the cellar all the people and furniture that had been standing upon it. The body of the deceased child went down along with the living, the corpse falling among one portion of the debris, and the coffin into another part. With the frightened persons shrickpart. With the frightened pen ainful. A few moments, however, brone their pleasant position. About twenty persons men, women and children, were thrown vio-lently together among the debris, and their cocape without very serious injuries was most remarkable. Several of the women, when taken out of the cellar, were found to be considerably bruised, none of them seriously, except one who was struck violently, in the side by some heavy article. After considerable difficulty, the corpse was brought out of the wrecked house in an unharmed condition. The negroes at first seemed to have a superstitious hourer which prevented them from removing it from where it fell,—Philadelphia Age.